

of elevational range of taxa or indeed communities extremely tenuous. That *P. culminicola* grows in association with an open montane chaparral seems to contraindicate that Potosí piñon is strictly a timberline or subalpine species.

Although we have no quantitative supportive data, *P. culminicola* appears to be a typical ecotonal species, at least in the area that we examined. Potosí piñon appears to colonize (1) the edge between the upper environmental limits of the mixed conifer community and the crest of the Sierra de la Marta, (2) an environmental edge above steep scarp faces on lower (3000+) northern exposed slopes of the Sierra de la Marta, (3) environmental or edaphic edges (or ecotones) between mixed conifer forests or parklands and other formations such as montane chaparral at high elevations of 3000 m+, and (4) openings at high elevations on sheltered slopes in the mixed conifer forest community usually caused by variation in substratum, i.e., locally rocky sites with thin soils.

The patchy, seemingly unpredictable distribution of the Potosí piñon is not easily understood. Peña Nevada, ca 3400 m, approximately 140 km south of Cerro Potosí (see fig. 1) and approximately 200 m lower in elevation has been surveyed by the authors and does not have *P. culminicola* as a component of its florula (see also Beaman and Andresen, op. cit.: 31).

Nomenclature for *Pinus* is based upon Critchfield and Little (op. cit.); nomenclature for other conifers mentioned in the text is based upon Martinez (*Las Pinaceas Mexicanas*, 3rd ed. Univ. Nac. Autón. de México, 1963). Place names and approximate elevations are based upon the Army Map Service (AMS), Edition 1, 1:250,000, Monterrey Sheet, NG14-7, 1962.

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**BACOPA MONNIERI (SCROPHULARIACEAE), A NEW RECORD FOR CALIFORNIA.**—A small but well-established population of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. has been discovered: California, Riverside Co., ca 11 km (6.5 mi) SE of Vidal, damp soil on shore of Colorado River at Agnes Wilson Rd., 16 Nov 1974, Gordon et al. 775 (RSA). This semi-aquatic is widespread in tropical regions throughout the world. In North America it occurs in Texas, thence east to Florida and north to Virginia (Correll and Johnston, *Manual of the vascular plants of Texas*, 1970), and, in western Mexico north to the Sonoran Desert of central Sonora and southern Baja California (Shreve and Wiggins, *Vegetation and flora of the Sonoran Desert*, 1964).

Plants in the new population are locally abundant, forming small mounds among other river-bottom herbs, notably *Aster exilis* Ell., *Eustoma exaltatum* (L.) Griseb., and *Eleocharis coloradoensis* (Britt.) Gilly. The population has existed at the Wilson Road site for at least 5 years; it was first noted on 15 Nov 1969, when it appeared to be at least as firmly entrenched as it is today.

Kearney and Peebles (*Arizona flora*, 1960) reported a 1912 collection by Pinney (ARIZ) identified as *Bacopa eisenii* (Kell.) Penn. from the Gila River between Phoenix and Maricopa, Maricopa County, Arizona, approximately 250 km (155 mi) ESE of the Wilson Road site. We have examined these sheets and concur in the identification. Assuming the Arizona colony is still extant, it would represent the closest population of *Bacopa*, geographically, to the Wilson Road population.—MICHAEL H. GRAYUM and KENNETH A. WILSON, Biology, California State University, Northridge 91324.